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by individuals or associations, or by churches, at the reg-Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of

all cases, paid in advance.

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> ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, J. M. TILFORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company.

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ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Ind'plis.

Selected Miscellany.

The Man who Knows Everything. A mighty knowing man was Caleb Page, who kept the grocery at the fork of the road, near Woodchuck Creek, Sprag Hollow, in the village of Hornville. No occurence had taken place, of all the particulars of which Caleb did not possess a thorough knowledge in the minutest detail. All matters in the prospective were anticipated, discussed, arranged, and satisfactorily disposed of by Caleb, long before they took place. If a neighbor rushed into the store to communicate what he believed to be a very recent piece of news, he would have the conceit taken out of him by being told by Caleb that he "had heard of it a week ago." Events of the past, present, and they were all "stale news."

A small bet was made one evening between Si Stevens and Joe Stubbins. Si bet Joe couldn't

The following evening Si and Joe, accompan-ied by two or three of the "boys" of the village, who were to "help the thing along," and "fill in. proceeded to Caleb's store. After being comfortably seated here and there, on barrels, boxes, etc., Si opened the evening's amusement by asking, in a manner that indicated he was continuing a conversation commenced before they had enter-

"Yes, sir, about seventeen minutes past

"Well, Joe, how far up the creek was it?" was about three miles, or three miles and a quar-

ter, or perhaps, a half up the creek." Caleb, who had not lost a word of the conversation, dropped his sugar-scoop with astonishment and opened his ears, for the boys were talking | Vigo County Democratic Union Mass about a matter in which he was not "posted up." The conversation continued:

"Well" says Si, "that couldn't 'a been far from Deacon Hunt's." "Jest so," answered Joe, "it was about eighty

rods from Deacon Hunt's hog-pen, in a slaunch wise direction." "Did you hear Joe," with a face as solid as a gravestone, "how much ile they got?"

"Yes, I did," replied Joe, with another face as solema as two gravestones: "I hearn that they got nigh about sixty bar'ls of ile." The wags observed that Caleb was getting exceedingly uneasy, and "piled it on."

"Well, Joseph, how long was the reptile?" "Well, Silas, the insect was about eighty two feet long, and twenty-eight odd inches broadthick in proportion.'

"I thought, Joe, that there was two on 'em. "That's a fact; there was a pair on 'em but they only caught the he one.

At this point of the dialogue, Caleb became so desperately excited that he could contain himself no longer, and snappishly demanded to know "what'n the thunder they were talking about?" "Why," said Joe with well feigned astonish ment, "don't you know about their catching that

"That are what?" peevishly snarled Caleb.
"Why, that are whale!" seriously answered Joe

"A whale!" exclaimed the bewildered Caleb. "have they caught that whale up the creek?" "They havn't caught anything else," said the

And now much ile did they get?" Caleb, as he recovered his wits. "Ninety two bar'ls" replied Joe, forgetting the amount he had previously mentioned. "Well," said Caleb, with a slow deliberation and a satisfied look, "I'm glad they caught that whale, I heard they were arter him."

Interesting Reminiscences of Hamp-

ton, Virginia. The subjoined reminiscences are from the Rich- of the Union which our fathers made. mond Examiner, and were published just ofter the recent burning of Hampton, by the rebel

This is the second time in its history that it has been fired by the enemy. In the war of the first | tous clouds which hang around our political hori revolution the English squadron, annoyed by the exploits of two young officers, Samuel and James Darrow, attacked Hampton, and put the most of track to the port of constitutional freedom, libit in flames; not, however, without encountering erty and union.

the most callant resistance from the Hamptonians.

Resolved. That as a people, we have reason to the most gallant resistance from the Hamptonians, supported by the celebrated Culpepper Minute be grateful to Almighty God for the signal blesMen; the united force under command of Col. sings which he has vouchsafed to us as a Nation Woodford, who subsequently fell in one of the

and its immediate vicinity. It was visited in 1607 by Capt. John Smith, then an Indian town called Ce-aughtan. Here Smith and his party were regaled with corn cakes and exchanged for them trinkets and beads. The locality was settled from

The Episcopal Church, an ancient pile made of imported brick, is the oldest building in the village, and probably, from its isolated location, generations—to the mad anarchy of civil war, may have escaped the late conflagration. It is and the violent dismemberment of the American he second oldest church in the State, and is sur Union.
ounded by a cemetery filled with countless "marble marks of the dead." Scattered through it tion, with all its material interests prostratedmay be found, at intervals, stones with armorial its agricultural productions rendered valueless—quarterings, designating the resting place of hon-

ored ancestry. Some of these are very old, datng, in several instances, back to the seventeenth century. Here repose the earthly remains of many a cavalier and gentlemen, whose names are borne by the numerous families all over the South-

One of the traditions connected with this edifice is that the venerable steeple was, prior to the ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, arms of George III., but that on the 4th of July, 1776, a thunder-cloud blew up, and lightning rent the steeple and dashed the insignia of royalty to

> The village of Hampton is beautifully situated on an arm of the sea setting in from the adjacent roadstead which bears its name, and is celebrated for its health and facilities for fine

The late census showed that the aggregate white and black population was nearly two thousand, who pursued nearly all the common or gen-eral pursuits of a town of that size. Some of the residences were of brick, and erected at a heavy cost, belonging to opulent farmers and tradesmen; besides, they have large gardens, outhouses, and other valuable improvements, all of which are destroyed.

For the Daily State Sentinel. "Free Speech" in Wayne County.

Pursuant to a call the Democracy of this place and vicinity, met at the Melodeon Hall, at two o'clock P. M., on Saturday, the 10th inst. The hall was found to be too small to accommodate the crowd and they adjourned to a grove near by. On motion Dr. A. Weaver was called to the Chair and Valentine Folen and Jacob Hirst assist-

ed as Vice Presidents. The President stated the object of the meeting to be for the Democracy to meet en masse and express their sentiments by preamble and resolutions, their unalterable attachment to the Union. the Constitution and obedience to the laws; their deep regret at the unfortunate condition of our glorious and once happy and most prosperous country known to civilized men. That we, as a Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double | nation, enjoyed the largest civil, religious and political liberties known among nations. That Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description glorious old flag, the stars and stripes, the ento be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the sign of our country, was known and respected by Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in the civilized world. That there might never be a star the less or a stripe polluted until the op-pressed every clime had place under its ample folds, and all could enjoy the blessings of our free institutions, the goodness of our laws, the comforts of religion, the freedom of speech and of the

> On motion there was a committee of nine anpointed by the Chair to draft resolutions express James C. Ritchey, Calvin Conner, Jacob Mason, Thomas E. Perkins, Eli Milligan, John

Kepler, William Day, George Eagle and J. C. On motion Lafe Develin, Esq., was invited to address the meeting. Mr. Develin responded in a most happy elo-

uent and patriotic speech. Here candor compels us to say as much as we do regret to state the fact that the speaker was frequently interrupted by a set of persons who evidently come armed for the purpose of breaking up the meeting and stifling the freedom of speed -he had to close amidst hissing, groaning, halloing "take him out of the stand, they are all d-d secessionists, there shall never be any more d-d Democratic meetings here." Mr. Develin left the stand. The President and Vice Presidents tried to preserve order for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee, but received, if pos-

sible, worse abuse than the speaker. We regret that we cannot report the preamble and resolutions as adopted by the committee, as they were not permitted to be offered to the meetfuture were all the same to him: his ubiquitous knowledge grasped and covered them all—to him the meeting as stated by the President. It will be recollected that Wayne county goes

over two thousand majority for the Republicans and is the home of Governor Morton. So ended nonplus Caleb with any piece of intelligence and is the home of Governor Morton. So ended free speech at Hagerstown, Wayne county, Indiana, August 10, 1861.

A. WEAVER, President. VALENTINE FOLEN, Vice Pres'ts.

JACOB HIRST.

perity of the country."

F. M. Moore, A. J. Russell, Secretaries. A friend writes to us that "the meeting was composed of as respectful farmers and citizens as there is in the State, (Republican respectability "So you say, Joe, that they caught him at excepted.) The Vice Presidents are farmers of large landed wealths, and are men of sixty-five and seventy years of age. The Committee were, with two exceptions, farmers and men that would "On a careful consideration, I should say it represent some \$200,000 worth of property, consequently would have deep interest in the pros-

The Democracy assembled pursuant to the call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee in Terre Haute, on Saturday, the 17th inst. The meeting was called to order by Col. Cookerly, Chairman and on his motion, Col. Dowling

was called to preside, and Wm. Gannon, Jr., and J. H. Blake, appointed Secretaries. On motion of Mr. Otey, the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents:

P. W. Hagerty, of Harrison township; David Cusick, of Sugar Creek; John Funkhouser, Favette; John E. Compton, Otter Creek; John Payne, Nevins; Peter Hulse, Lost Creek; Wm. Mullen, Riley; Simpson Stark, Pierson; Wm. L. Weeks, Linton; Elijah Thomas, Prairie Creek; Jacob Ogle, Jr., Prairieton; Andrew Stevenson, Honey

Col. Dowling addressed the meeting in a short and direct speech, which was received with open

After which the following resolution was offered by Col. Cookerly, and passed unanimously: Resolved, That we present the name of David M. Strange, of Otter Creek township, to the conservative voters of this county, as a candidate for County Commissioner from the First District. On motion of Mr. Otey, a committee of five, to

draft resolutions, was appointed by the Chair, as follows: J. B. Otey, John S. Beach, J. H. Taylor. Lewis Seeburger and B. H. Cornwell; who, after retiring, returned the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting; and, upon motion of Mr. Beach, they were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the Terre Haute Journal, Indianapolis Sentinel, Cincinna Enquirer and New York Day Book:

Resolved, That the Democracy, and all other freemen here assembled, have ever been, and now are, devotedly attached to the union of the American States-that we love and cherish that sentiment as one belonging to the very organization under which we act-and that we hereby earnestly condemn the mail passions of those sectional agitators who have incited the great rebelion, and those who wage war for the overthrow

Resolved. That the time has arrived when it becomes the duty of the people of the United States to look to the future of their beloved ountry-to examine the ground upon which they stand-to scan, with patriotic vision, the porten-

-guarding our infant condition while in weak-ness and helplesaness-blessing us with every va-No spot in Virginia is invested with more thrill- riety of climate and production-crowning our ing romance and historic interest than Hampton, arms with signal success in conflicts with foreign Jamestown is 1610, and was incorporated a century afterwards as the town of "Ye Shire of Elizabeth City."

God, to ourselves, and to posterity, if, by false pride, unworthy passions, and "human resentments," we make shipwreck of political faith,

Resolved. That the present condition of the ma-

its commercial rights invaded, and all the chan-

nels of trade blockaded up—afford the most over-whelming proof of the value of the Union found-ed on the affections and love of the American people; and that we, as citizens, will labor, now and forever, to re-establish that love and affection in the hearts of the inhabitants of all these a retrenchment in the saluries of all public offi-States, as the only sure basis for the return of cers, and desires their publication. We comply those feelings and sympathies which once made us a happy, united and prosperous Nation.

the Constitution—that without the latter the favorably. Except with army contractors and a former could not exist, and would be without few other instances, the compensation of those binding force-that this Union exists by virtue, and under the guarantees of this Constitution, engaged in trade, in commerce, in manufacturers and that both are inseparably co-existent—that and in all kinds of employments have been ma any infraction of the Constitution is a blow aimed terially lessened since the commencement of the at the Union itself-that no State has a right to diregard the laws made in pursuance of that Constitution, or to pass enactments in derogation ment while it continues. Rents have also dethereof-that the nullification of tariff laws and clined so that the incomes of the owners the nullification of fugitive slave laws are equally of real estate will be greatly reduced the numberation of lagrant treason, and that we, as and in many instances cut down to merely nomstances, that the policy of concession and com-promise is a more potent agent for good than em-lessened, taxes are increasing—the public burdens bargoes, non-intercourse, high taxes, bloodshed, are rapidly augmenting. Is it not obvious, then,

Resolved, That the Government can only exist as a matter of strict justice, that the salaries or by a faithful, truthful and honest discharge of compensation of all public officers should be re-Constitutional obligations, and that all attempts to duced to correspond with the new order of afevade them will forever continue to be sources of discontent and irritation—that it is unbecoming he dignity of sovereign States, united under a consideration of those who have it in their power common Government, to play the part of trick-sters and mountebanks in administering the affairs of a free and great nation—that we must meet our obligations as men and as patriots, and manfully accord to all sections their constitutional burdens of the tax-payers. Will they, in this rerights in the Union-that it must recur to the gard, heed the universal demand for a strict econ teachings of the good and patriotic men who framed and fashioned our Government, and east from us the pernacious teachings and counsels of pay of office-holders so as to correspond with the sectional agitators, relying upon the people alone lessened compensation and incomes of private to sustain the Union in the simple grandeur and citizens? Congress is, also, called upon to lessen majesty of peace, concord and brotherly love.

Resolved, That we send greeting to the gallant the public expenditures by retrenching the com-Democracy and Union men of Allen county, In- pensation of the immense army of office-holders diana, and adopt, as the sentiments of this meet- who are fastened on the puclic treasury. But how

accepted by them, as follows: That, while we are devoted to the Union, we reducing their own pay? What right, these hard believe the most judicious and proper course to times, has a Congressman to pay himself, by his secure its maintenance and perpetuity has not been pursued. That a great mistake was committed before the commencement of hostilities in rejecting all the various propositions having for power of dispensing favors to his personal favortheir object a peaceable settlement of the ques- ites and friends? The expense of carrying on tions that have given rise to the present war. That the civil department of the Government, conwe believe had some proper propositions of com-promise of the difficulties been adopted, the war, with all its train of evils, involving an immense ries are double what the recipients could make in sacrifice of human life and material wealth, and any other way; and hence in great part the partirequiring a resort to extraordinary and burthen-some taxation and the creation of an overwhelming national debt, might have been honorably avoided, and the Union preserved intact.

That the civil war by which our country is at partment of the Government from the highest to present disturbed, is the natural offspring of misguided sectionalism, engendered by fanatical agitators, North as well as South, and that the Dem. expenditures down to an economical standard. ocratis party have equally opposed the extremists of both sections, and having at all times zealously Republican cotemporaries to that end, and we contended for the administration of the General Government within its constitutional limits, that party is in no way responsible for calamities that the patriotism of the army of office holders who have resulted from a departure from its doctrines | are greedily nibbling at the public crib. and disregard of its warning advice

Resolved, That, entertaining these views, as we earnestly do, and believing that they are shared by a vast majority of the American people, we hereby cordially indorse the propositions of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, submitted to Congress on the 29th day of July, 1861, for a speedy restoration of peace, which are in the following words, namely: of the families of soldiers, and to meet the thou-Here follows the propositions of Mr. Cox, here-

tofore published in the Sentinel.] Resolved, That a people who have lived in peace should bear their share of the burden. We refer and accord for seventy years, under a Government to the holders of office. We are expending a very of their own choosing, should be and are compe large amount in paying the salaries of municipal tent to settle all subjects of recent disagreement officers. Every salary, high and low, should be without a resort to the arbitrament of war, and reduced twenty per cent. We might go into the that we implore our countrymen in all sections of county offices, also, and reduce the emoluments the Union, to ask for such measures of compro- of their incumbents, largely to the public advanmise and conciliation as are befitting a wise and | tage. The same thing might be done with our Christian nation, believing with honest hearts, schools. Of all the salaries paid out of the taxes that this destructive civil war is more the result | levied upon the people, not one should furnish an

Resolved, That we feel a just pride in the ly upon the shoulders of all. Virginia, who at the call of the constituted au. to reduce salaries, unless through selfishness fend the Government from the assaults of those are the unpatriotic. promise of peace, we will always be found the

friends of the gallant volunteers found fighting in same subject : the service of the nation. is a legislative trick, deserving of the severest the following act, which passed Congress at its condemnation, and that we utterly condemn the last session with little or no opposition: unworthy subterfuge of making population and land in a new country pay the heaviest burden of the war, instead of houses, city property, facto-ries, stocks, money at interest, &c., in the old

Resolved, That while we highly approve of the votes of our Representative in Congress, Daniel W. Voorhees, in furnishing men and money, to a reasonable extent, to sustain and defend the Gov-

command of incompetent Generals, Brigadiers to the public service. and Colonels-are so many evidences of the ut-

Resolved, That we will wage no factious opposition against this Administration, recognizing President Lincoln as the lawfully chosen Chief Magistrate, and, as such, entitled to our respect-Nations wrongs. In the name of our bleeding, distracted and bankrupt country we ask him and his advisers to make one effort for a peaceful set. once capable and hearty in the work, there can be tlement of this dire controversy amongst brethren: no doubt. we implore him to rise to the dignity of a patriotic President and to the elevation of a christian for a thorough reform. To extract thousands statesman, and to save his countrymen from the Federal treasury without rendering the apprehended destruction of their incomparable institutions-from a long and destructive civil from the blighting curse of anarchy and the loss

of liberty itself. appeared and addressed the meeting in an able sion of any large amount of treason thereafter. and eloquent manner; and was listened to Fort Snellings will not be sold nor Willett's in length, attentively, by the numerous assem- official and unofficial, as in the famous cases on

Mr. Davis closing, the Hon. D. W. Voorhees, being loudly called for, took the stand, and, though suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, talked to the people as only he can talk, in a way that made each individual's hair stand of March 4th, will be esteemed sharp practice, and will prove rather profitable than popular. In short, the day of "big things" in connection with people that his words were the words of wisdom, short, the day of "big things" in connec

rousing cheers for the Constitution and the Union, three for Dan. W. Voorhees, and three for John G. Davis. THOMAS DOWLING, President. WM. GANNOX, JR., ! Secretaries.

Jos. H. BLAKE,

"National Retrenchment." A distinguished Republican friend calls our at-

ention to the subjoined extracts from the Cincinnati Commercial and the New York Tribune, with the request cheerfully, as the suggestions of Resolved, That the Union is the offspring of those prints can not but strike the public mind 1. The art of war.

ing, their second and fourth resolutions, lately can Congress reduce civil salaries without first to get office in both the State and nation. Certainly there is a necessity of reform in every de-

the lowest, and now is the time to bring the civil ope they will continue their good work in testing

The deplorable civil war in which we are engaged-like all other great wars-will produce ard times. The holders of property will not only have to put up with increased taxes and reduced sand demands upon the patriotic and liberal. There is a class of persons among us, not as yet affected by the tightness of the times, who

of a misunderstanding of the politicians than any exception to the rule. Rents and provisions are settled antagonism between the people of this once low-and salaries should fall also. The way to carry on the war is to make its burdens rest evenachievements of the Indiana troops in Western | No opposition can be made to the proposition

The Cincinnati Commercial says:

thorities of the State and nation went forth to de in times of public trial and calamity, the selfish in arms against it; and that while we deplore the NATIONAL RETRENCHMENT .- The New York reckless policy of men who have refused all com- Tribune of a late date, has the following upon the

The sore trials of adversity are not without Resolved, That the late revenue measures of their consolations. If they scathe, they also pu-Congress, by which Indiana, Illinois, Michigan rify. We shall inevitably emerge from our presand Iowa are charged with a direct tax much ent perils a poorer but at the same time a less greater than the more wealthy States of Massa- prodigal and more frugally governed people than chusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey, hitherto. One of the best signs of the times is

"AN ACT providing a Committee to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, and for other pur-

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of scaling, equalizing and reducing the compensation of ernment and the Union, we also justify his vote the various officers of the Government, a Board against this unjust and unequal direct tax bill, and of Commissioners is hereby organized, to be comthe Morrill Tariff enactment, and demand its posed as follows : Of two members of the Senate, modification at the next session of Congress; and to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senwe heartily and cordially approve his vote for the ate : three members of the House of Representacompromise propositions introduced at the extra | tives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House; one officer of the navy and one officer of the ar-Resolved, That the unwise policy of the administration in permitting members of Congress, political editors, and irresponsible characters, to interfere with the military plans of the gallant each officer of the Government; second, such pro-Winfield Scott-to force battles without prepara- visions of law as will regulate the expenditure of tion-to attack points of no military consequence, all indefinite and cortingent appropriations, incluin keeping at the head of the War Department a man daily denounced as "incompetent and corrupt," by the organs of the Administration itself, in placing our galiant and brave troops under the if any, may be dispensed with without detriment

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That said ter unfitness of this Administration to conduct commissioners have leave to report by bill or bills, the affairs of the Nation through the perils which or otherwise, at each House at the next session of Congress, and have leave to employ a clerk, at a compensation not to exceed four dollars a day for

"APPROVED July 31, 1861." that we will cheerfuily contribute our means to preserve the Government and defend the Union good beginning. The whole field of public ex they met—one from the far North, the other can influence our policy by their bluster. There from overthrow; and as war is his chosen mode, penditure is brought under review, and a commishe shall have men and money by our voices and sion provided that ought to be competent to do our votes; but we solemnly protest against being justice to the vast interests involved in its proper heid responsible for the consequences which may follow war and bloodshed as the only cure for a such a scrutiny is inevitable; that a saving of at least ten millions per annum might be effected, if the commission should be composed of men at

The public mind is ripening if not already ripe

public any equivalent therefor is not reckoned half so good a joke as it was even one year war-from the disgrace of a violated constitution; ago. The next Ployd that gets his head and shoulders into the crib will not find it nearly so of liberty itself.

The Hon. John G. Davis being present, then will not have time allowed him for the commisoughout his telling speech of some two hours | Points on terms so advantageous to the operators, record. To charge the Government some hundreds and even thousands of dollars for an imagand his paths the paths of peace. the Federal service is well nigh over, and finan The Convention adjourned, after giving three cial genius must find other arenas for its more brilliant feats than the well gleaned fields of con-

tracting and office-holding. How this commission has been constituted it already has been—we are not apprised; but we trust it has been or will be made up of men at once able and willing to do justice to the country. Retrenchment must be had, and the first attempt DEATH OF CHRIS. MILLER.—A dispatch from Beverly, Virginia, brings the sad intelligence of the death of Capt. Chris. Miller at that place, at ten minutes past four o'clock this afternoon. His remains will be brought to Lafayette.—Lafayette Courier, August 19.

Retrenchment must be had, and the first attempt should be so thorough and impartial as to leave no excuse for a second. Seven good men on this Board can render the country an immense service by faithfully, fearlessly reporting every office that may be abolished, every salary that will bear reduction, every allowance that may be cut off or

diminished, every abuse that may be corrected.

Let us trust that the right men have been or will chosen, and that their work will be well done And it is by no means an enviable responsibility that has been laid upon them. If they do simply their duty, they will be more widely hated than any other seven men in the public service Every useless place they may cause to be abolished, will supply them with at least one bitter, implacable enemy—probably more than one. They must not expect to make any placeman see why his salary should be cut down, or his comfortable perquisites cut off. The more money he gets, the less work he does, the greater will be his aversion to the change so rudely inaugurated. "What a mean, paltry business to be picking away a poor man's beggarly living! why not cut down the President's, or the Cabinet's, or the Foreign Minister's princely allowances?" Cut these down too, and you will by no means reconcile the subordinate to his personal privation; he will clamor the louder against the whole scheme as unsparing and ruinously unjust. And yet the work must go on, whoever may shriek; and because it must, there is a strong presumption that

Things to be Learned. There are certain things to be learned before this Government can carry on war successfullythe knowledge of which at present we have not.

The art of governing during war. At present we have neither. Through non usur, the art of organizing, disciplining, subsisting, and leading armies in the field, has passed away. We have not a general of whom it can be said that we know, from positive information, that he can handle fifty thousand men in battle; and in respect to all other branches of the military service, our practical knowledge is equally lefective. Our officers have passed the greater part of their lives at frontier posts, unused to command, unused to responsibility, inactive and unimproving; and although we have the best material in the world for soldiers, how to make them them up, and use them when made, may fairly be reckoned in the catalogue of the lost arts in

the United States. The art of governing during war, is also to be earned. The ordinary municipal proceedings of ourse do not vary from what they were before. But all those duties which have reference to the ion for the support of armies, the fixing of the end to be gained by hostilities, the diplomacy of warmaking and peace-making, are things of which

we are practically in a state of ignorance. Nothing has been more apparent, during the progress of the hostility, than the fact that our thing American-even of a great battle. We like an accurate measure of the exigency. Some gap which runs up into the hills, for we were reptimes this has seemed to be the effect of a fear of resented in the ruck, and may say that we saw it se, and sometimes of an inability to appre- with our own eyes and heard the cannonade with ciate the fact that the country was actually en our own ears. There is a probability, also, that gaged in war. But from whatever cause it has the number of men present at the battle amounts startled with information of something done or seem to agree on this. Beyond these facts, howleft undone, which indicated unmistakably, a ever, everything seems vague and uncertain. The want of judgment or of courage, or of knowledge advance of the "Grand Army of the Potomac" in the Government, calculated to excite the reads in the American papers like a burlesque of

formed, it was feared that its materials were of such a character as to render unity of action and the Northern papers, was a thing hovering for vigor impossible. It was doubted whether Mr. hours, while yet in print, upon the confines of Lincoln himself was a man gifted with qualities fancy and possibility. The abject rout, the ultisuch as would entitle him, by virtue of a native timate reality, was what we could have least be force, to stand at the head of his own Govern- lieved. Perhaps we ought to have anticipated ment. Nothing has occurred, since his inaugu- that the same ferocious men who had burned up ration, to remove those doubts, or to demonstrate the homesteads on their line of march would speed his adequacy to the important affairs that have back over the embers with pale faces in their panfallen into his hands. The phenomena of his ic flight. But this never did occur to us. It re-Administration indicate a multiplicity of heads, quires the testimony of the Americans themselves and a partial division of counsels. Without and the witness of our own correspondent to sugcharging actual treachery or flagrant dishonesty, gest to us that 75,000 American patriots fled for there is enough to show that individual members 20 miles in an agony of fear, although no one of the Government are playing at cross purposes | was pursuing them, and that 75,000 other Ameri--each endeavoring to give such a direction to af- can patriots abstained from pursuing these 75,000

more and more information as to what had been neglected; and it is perfectly justifiable to say that the sum of all the administrative neglects, over-

tle--Singular Meeting of Brothers | themselves that the enemy did not know in what after Seven Years' Absence --- Both a fright they were. Wounded.

A correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch writing from "Camp, near Manassas, July 27," relates the following affecting incident, of the meeting, after a separation of seven years, be tweer two brothers, one a member of the New Orleans Washington Artillery, and the other belonging to the Minnesota Infantry:

To the Editors of the Dispatch:

I asked if it was possible that was his brother? | charm. his own regimental hospital.

General Butler Superseded by Gen-

the 18th will be called Bull Run.

From the Loudon Times, August 7. The Bull Run Battle.

"The discussions which arose some months ago in the United States of North America have unfortunately assumed the character of open war. Such is the tranquil comment of the royal speech upon the events in the new world which have fallen so unexpectedly upon the ear of Europe. Our Queen has reflected, with an excellent fidelity, the feelings of her people. After the first surprise was over, and when the "God bless me! you don't say so?" had been said, we think we never heard of a battle in which 75,000 men seem to have been engaged on each side, and which fell so blank on the public ear, and engaged so little European inserest. The fact is, we do not like to laugh, and the sense of the ridiculous comes too strong over us when we would be serious. It is a great battle without the dignity of danger or the painful interest of great carnage. There are all the ridiculous incidents of stark fear and rabid terror, without much real peril and with very little actual suffering. We begin to feel that we have been cheated out of our sympathies. When this war broke out, we English all pictured to ourselves two earnest sections of the same population interlaced in mortal combat, warring to the knife and to the death. We received by mail little

samples of an atmosphere of blood and thunder and war and wounds. All America appeared to us, poor dupes, like a fresh exploded mine-all smoke, and fragments and torn limbs. We fancied our kinsmen reckless, furious, flying at each other's throats, and careless of their own safety. At the same time they were shaking their knives at each other, they were shaking their fists at us. We trembled for what we were fated to see. We held our breath for the great shock of battle between these two young giants. We shut our eyes against the deadly struggle. We are calmer now. We are all calmer. We are satisfied that these warlike athletes, who are issuing such dire threats against any one who should dare to offer to sepa rate them, are not so very reckless. Since their dissensions have assumed "the character of open war." they have been carried on upon strictly humanitarian principles. If we are to believe an American Press, an American battle has never been so dangerous as an American passenger boat, and not much more so than an American railway. The hostile forces shell each out of strong fortresses without losing a single life. They fight a battle in Western Virginia which determines the fate of a district at the expense of less than a score of casualties; and a great stand up battle is

ommencement of the war, the necessary provis- fought between 150,000 men, ending in a panic and a twenty miles run; and when the "Grand Army of the Potomac" reaches Alexandria the New York Herald, reports that "the killed on our side will be between three and five hundred. It is very difficult to guage the solidity of any inistration has been unable to take anything know that there was a great rout in front of that

arisen, the people have, every few days been to the high figure of 150,000, for both accounts the progress of Xerxes to the Hellespont. The When the Administration of Mr. Lincoln was great Federal victory of Bull Run, which was flashed over the Northern States and recorded in fairs as shall best suit with his views of his own personal interests.

In what is now being done, we are daily gaining were not captured, but picked up. The guns

sights, failures and short comings, during the last the gunners would have allowed them to take adfive months, which now stand proven or admitted vantage of the leisure which the prudent conquerwould, if collected, constitute a chapter of histo- or was ready to afford. On the other hand, our ry calculated to place the President, the heads of departments and the commanding General in a right to the heart of the North that if Gen. Beau light anything but enviable.-Cincinnati Press regard had the enterprise to follow up his ad vantage, he might have gone almost unresiste into Washington City itself. All that the North-An Affecting Incident of the Late Bat- ern press says upon this subject is to congratulat

This is not our account of this battle. It is the American account. It is the account of the New York papers, alternating as they do between shrieks of victory, of agony, and of vindictive despair. If they have only lost between 300 and 500 men, it seems to us to be a very cheap lesson. See what they have gained by it. They have found out now that the spirit of patriotism, and even the instinct of combat, does not prevent Northern volunteers from going off in a body under "I, together with several other gentlemen from pretence of their time of enlistment being up, al-Montgomery, a day or two ago, witnessed one of though the morning of the combat may be come the most singular, at the same time, most affect- and the cannon may be sounding in their ears. ing incidents, which will probably occur during They have found out also that even a Northern this most unholy and unnatural war, if it should army can, without much good military reason last for twenty years. We were straggling over given, lose its attraction of cohesion, and dissolve the battle field, examining the ground upon which into a mob. They have also found out that the we had such a bloody conflict, and won such a Southerners are not to be walked over like a partglorious victory two days before. We came un-ridge manor, and they have some military heads expectedly into the Centreville road, and seeing among them. Of course, we must expect them a house on our left with the usual signs betoken to meet these hard facts by a certain quantity of ing a hospital, one of our party being a physician bluster. They must call out a few more millions

expressed a wish to go down and see the wounded. of volunteers, and they must make a confident de-Upon inquiry we learned that the stable below mand upon an incredulous world for a few more contained thirteen wounded Yankees; we forth hundred millions sterling. But behind all this with proceeded to the stable, and upon entering | there must rise a gathering doubt that the Southwe found a Washington Attillery man seated by the side of a wounded soldier, evidently ministering to him with great care and attention. I introduced myself to him, and asked if he aided in only has it not answered, but the process has not working the battery which fought with First Vir-ginia brigade. He told me he did not-he had ease the American mind, a certain quantity of fought in a battery lower down, and then remark- threats and tall words may be necessary, and they ed "that it was very hard to fight as he had may pass. But they will be of small avail against fought, and turn and find his own brother fight the facts as they now stand. In the face of the ing against him," at the same time pointing to picture of that screaming crowd—the Grand Army the wounded soldier from whose side he had just of the Potomac, &c., these great words from the expectant gentlemen at Washington lose every

Yes, sir, he is my brother Henry. The same These people do all in their power to alienate mother bore us, the same mother nursed us. We our sympathy, for they are amenable neither to meet the first time for seven years. I belong to courtesy nor to misfortune. Nothing civilizes the Washington artillery, from New Orleans-he them. They seem to think that at all seasons to the First Minnesota infartry. By the merest and upon all occasions England is a safe target It would be rash to speak of a reform initiated | chance I learned he was here wounded, and for their insults and their threats. They either from the extreme South-on a bloody field in was a moment, on the 21st of July, when victory Virginia, in a miserable stable, far away from was supposed to be with the "Grand Army of the their mother, home and friends; both wounded— Potomac," and the most popular newspaper in the infantry man by a musket ball in the right shoulder, the artillery man by the wheel of a use our excellent friends proposed to make of caisson over his left hand. Thus they met after an absence of seven years. Their names are upon England. After some taunts at what are Frederick Hubbard, Washington artillery, and supposed to be our recent recantations, the organ Henry Hubbard, First Minnesota infantry. We of New York moderation continues: met a surgeon of one of the Alabama regiments "And now, forsooth, because the Queen's Gov-

and related the case to him, and requested, for the sake of the artilleryman, that his brother might be cared for. He immediately examined and dressed his wounds and sent off in haste for ports, we are required to let bygones be bygones, an ambulance to take the wounded "Yankee" to and even to ignore that any displeasure has existed! The absurdity and inconsistency of ac-knowledging the 'equal belligerent rights' of the Rebel States, and then snubbing them from sheer cowardice and fear of the consequences, bestows This is a change which ought to have taken ance for hastily offered indignities be considered This is a change which ought to have taken place long since. General Butler has proved himself to be a very important and very pompous personage, not unlike a Turkish Pacha. His strategy has been most masterly, but it has been more successful against the newspaper reporters than against the enemy at Big Bethel. He put one unfortunate member of the profession to flight, who never stopped till he got to Baltimore. The great object of his ambition at Fortress Monroe was to control the reports intended for the public journals. He played the same sort of Cuba. We have first, to put nown rebellion at public journals He played the same sort of game before at Annapolis, and now he has played home, but every hour proves that the war just behimself out. A man of a very different mettle gun will be a short one, and that, ere the lapse of and of military education, experience and capacity, has taken his place, and we have no doubt will give a good account of himself if the government will afford him a fair opportunity.—N. When the Union element at the South shall have been fairly emancipated, and the forces of the Republic shall have been united, let Great Britain A Virginia exchange says that General and Spain beware. Our armies never will con-Beauregard has determined to call the battle of Luropean denomination remains in the Western July 21, that of Manassas Plains. The battle of Hemisphere. Causes of war we have enough, and they will not cool for keeping."

If this is what we are to receive from the supremacy of the North, the North can scarcely expect that we should put up very ardent vows for their conquest of the South. If the conquest of the Southern States means also the conquest of Canada and Cuba, and the establishment of a great military aggressive Power in North America, we may learn to bear more patiently the scene that occurred at Bull Run. We are not, however, fearful enough to be ferocious. On the contrary, we cordially and even sincerely congratulate our would-be enemies that they have caped with such small loss from the sword of Gen. Beauregard, and, much as they tell us it would be against our interest, we sincerely advise them to make up their quarrel, and avoid all serious effusion of blood. When they have returned to the habits of peace they will not be nearly so bloodthirsty as they think they will be; or, if they should be, they will not be so mischievous as they say they will be. Spain will know how to keep in check a navy which is now terribly embarrassed by two small privateers, and the Canadas have, in other days, given a very good account of invaders from the other side of the riv er. The United States are a very great nation, and we wish them all lawful prosperity; but they are not half so capable of mischief as their newspapers think they are.

Removals by the No-Party Administration.

The no party Administration are much more active in hunting up a few Democrats to remove, than in attending to the more serious affairs of the nation. We have two brought to our notice to-day, which have something to distinguish them

from ordinary removals. The first is the case of A. Treadway, Esq., who has been for some time a clerk in the Senate Document Room at Washington. The only complaint made against Mr. T. was that of being a Democrat, but the circumstances attending the removal are extraordinary. Ever since our Michigan regiments were ordered to Washington, his house has been open and free, and his wife and daughters have been constantly engaged in attending the sick without charge. But what did our medern no-party men care for this? Charity and kind feeling, and devotion to the sick and suffering soldiers furnish no reason why they should be deprived of the small offices, to obtain which they have imperiled the life of the nation. A single word from either of our Senators would have retained Mr. Treadway in his place, who all acknowledge was an efficient clerk, and his house would have continued a home where the sick and suffering soldiers of Michigan would have been welcome and provided for; but that word was withheld, and this asylum is closed to gratify the partisanship of the no-party Administration.

Another instance is that of the removal of the Postmaster at Lawton, in this State. The office was so inconsiderable that it was supposed it had been overlooked by the Postmaster General. Not so, however. The late State Treasurer, the Hon.! John McKinney, who appears to have some claim upon a certain portion of the Republican party, has a son who aspired to this office. and straightway the late State Treasurer brought his influence to bear on Hon. Mr. Bingham, to induce him to procure the appointment. The influence was all potent, and Mr. Finley was removed and N. B. McKinney appointed. The coolest part of this affair remains to be told. The Hon. ex-Treasurer signed the bond of his son and transmitted it to Washington! How much such a bond is worth depends very much upon the vigilance and efficiency with which our State officers prosecute him for his defalcation while State Treasurer. A decent respect to the opinions of the community, to say the least, should have prevented him from offering himself as a surety for the honesty and integrity of his son, while he is being prosecuted by our State officers for a crimnal offence of so high a character as that of defaulter to the State. We leave the public to judge of the whole transaction, and determine who is likely to reap the most credit in this affair, the applicant for the office, backed by the late defaulting Treasurer, as his bondsman, our delegation in Congress, who indorsed the application and recommended the appointment, or the administration at Washington, who acted upon it and received the

bond of John McKinney.

Let those who think the Democratic party should have disbanded and joined this "no party" party, explain to us how such acts as we have recorded here, can be justified or sustained by any man who has either feeling or principle left. Mr. Buchanan sunk the party very low, but we are not low enough to justify such acts, or join a party

which will consist them. - Detroit Free Press. The Government Loan Taken by the Banks-Let the Administration now Act With Energy.

The important question-the Government loan has been finally disposed of by the prompt and decisive action of the committee representing the moneyed interest of the three leading cities in the loyal States, at their convention held in this city

It appears that the committees appointed by the Boston and Philadelphia bankers visited this city for the purpose of consulting with the Wall street committee, and met yesterday morning. Their consultation resulted in the recommendation that the banks and bankers of the three leading cities agree to furnish the Govnrament with the necessary sinews of war by subscribing for the Treasury notes at the rates fixed in the act of Congress authorizing the loan. The bankers assembled in convention at 3 P. M. to hear the report of the committee, and after considerable discussion acquiesced in the decision of the joint committee, agreeing that the banking interests of the three cities should pledge themselves to take fifty millions of Treasury notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest, immediately, fifty millions on the 15th of October, fifty millions on the 15th of December, and so on until the entire loan was taken-providing that, in the meantime, the Government should not issue any other notes or bonds-the first issue to bear date and draw interest from to-day, the 15th of August. This settles the question that has caused so much anxiety to our financiers, to the Administration, and to all who are anxious for a speedy suppression of the

This decision of the men who control and manage the financial interests of the nation bas secured to the administration the necessary funds for a vigorous prosecution of the war until the citizens of every State are protected in their constitutional rights. In thus coming forward at this critical and trying hour, and pledging them-selves to unlock their vaults and deal out their millions, it is but reasonable to suppose that they and the people, in return, will expect it to be expended, not upon favorite contractors, but in an economical and energetic prosecution of the war. There is no longer any reasonable excuse for the Government to waver or delay; they have asked for money, and it is at their command. Let their erations and the movements of the grand army be now prompt and decisive. We know that President Lincoln is endeavoring to do his whole duty in this matter, but he needs advisers who can comprehend the issues of the day; he wants men of ability, energy and honesty at the head of the departments—men who comprehend their duties and who will fearlessly execute them. Our people do not any longer want to see their Government-representing twenty millions of loyal peonle and contending with a rebellious organization representing less than eight millions-sending into battle armies one-third of the force of the enemy, as was the case both at Bull's Run and Davis' Creek, Missouri. These facts, taken in connection with the looseness of the blockade, are not calculated to give the public any great confidence in the heads of the departments, and it will behoove Mr. Lincoln to see that more energy is infused into their bureaus, or difficulties more serious than any he has had to contend with will soon present themselves. The public are now looking to the administration for an efficient and energetic prosecution of the war. Let the authorities at Washington see that they are not disappointed in this expectation.—N. Y. Herald, 15th.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GREENFIELD, WEDNES-DAY .- About 12 o'clock Wednesday night, the Greenfield flouring mill, owned by Mr. Jos. Conner, was discovered to be on fire. The mill was soon enveloped in flames, and no efforts could stay the devouring element. In about an hour after the discovery of the fire, the mill was a

mass of smouldering ruins.

The fire originated in the third story, at a oint near the southwest corner. It was, no oubt, the work of some envenomed scoundrel, who has been lurking around the town for some time past, as this is the second attempt.

The mill was insured, only few days since, in the Phœnix Insurance Company, for \$3,000, with an additional \$1,000 to cover grain.—Democrat.